


Section 319 NMP Projects:

Do BMPs Really Work?

Morro Bay NMP: a ten-year study and selected project highlights

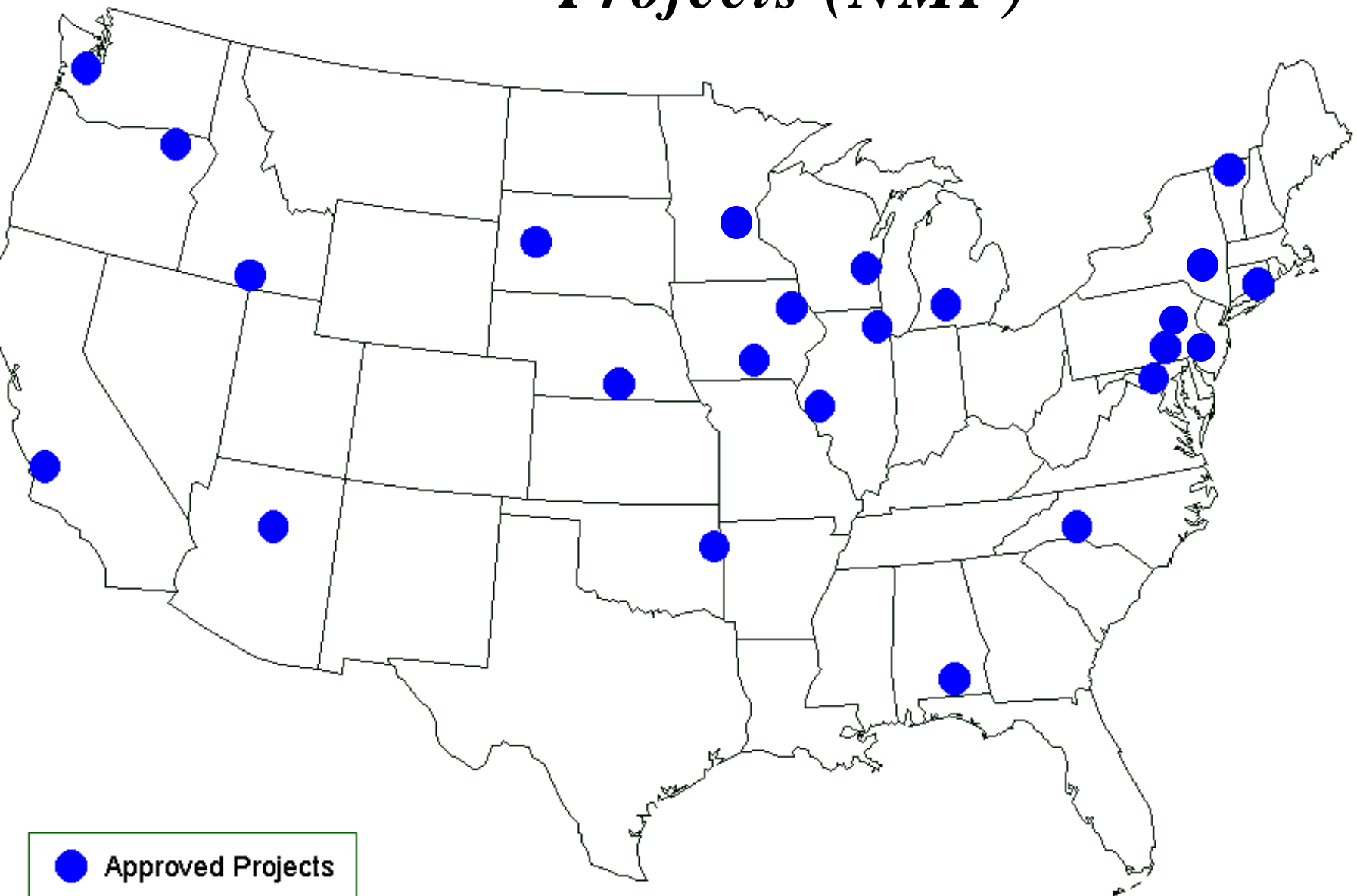


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Dr. Jon Beckett, Karen Worcester, David Paradies, and John H. Davis IV
with contributions from additional staff, student interns, and volunteers

project conducted by the
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and
California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo
in cooperation with the

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and North Carolina State University

USEPA Section 319 National Monitoring Projects (NMP)



Morro Bay NMP Project

A scenic view of Morro Bay, California, featuring the iconic Morro Rock in the background. The foreground shows a marina with several sailboats docked at a pier. The sky is clear and blue, and the water is calm.

- Objectives
- Three BMP Evaluation Projects
- Conclusions



Other NMP Project Highlights:


- Lake Champlain, Vermont
- Long Creek, North Carolina
- Lake Pittsfield, Illinois
- Jordan Cove, Connecticut

Morro Bay NMP

Overall Objectives

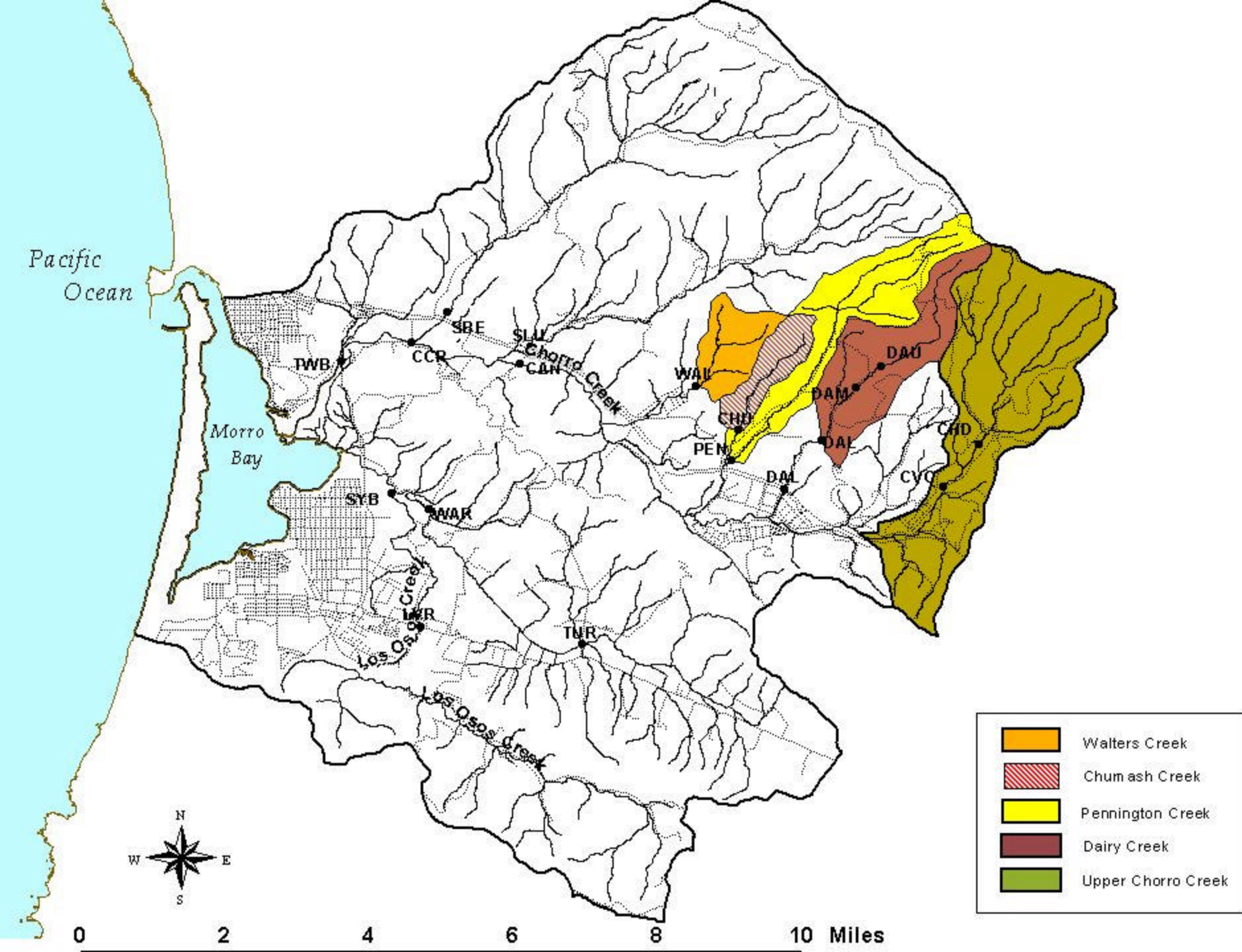
- Detect changes due to BMPs
- Characterize sedimentation
- Evaluate water quality
- Evaluate indicators

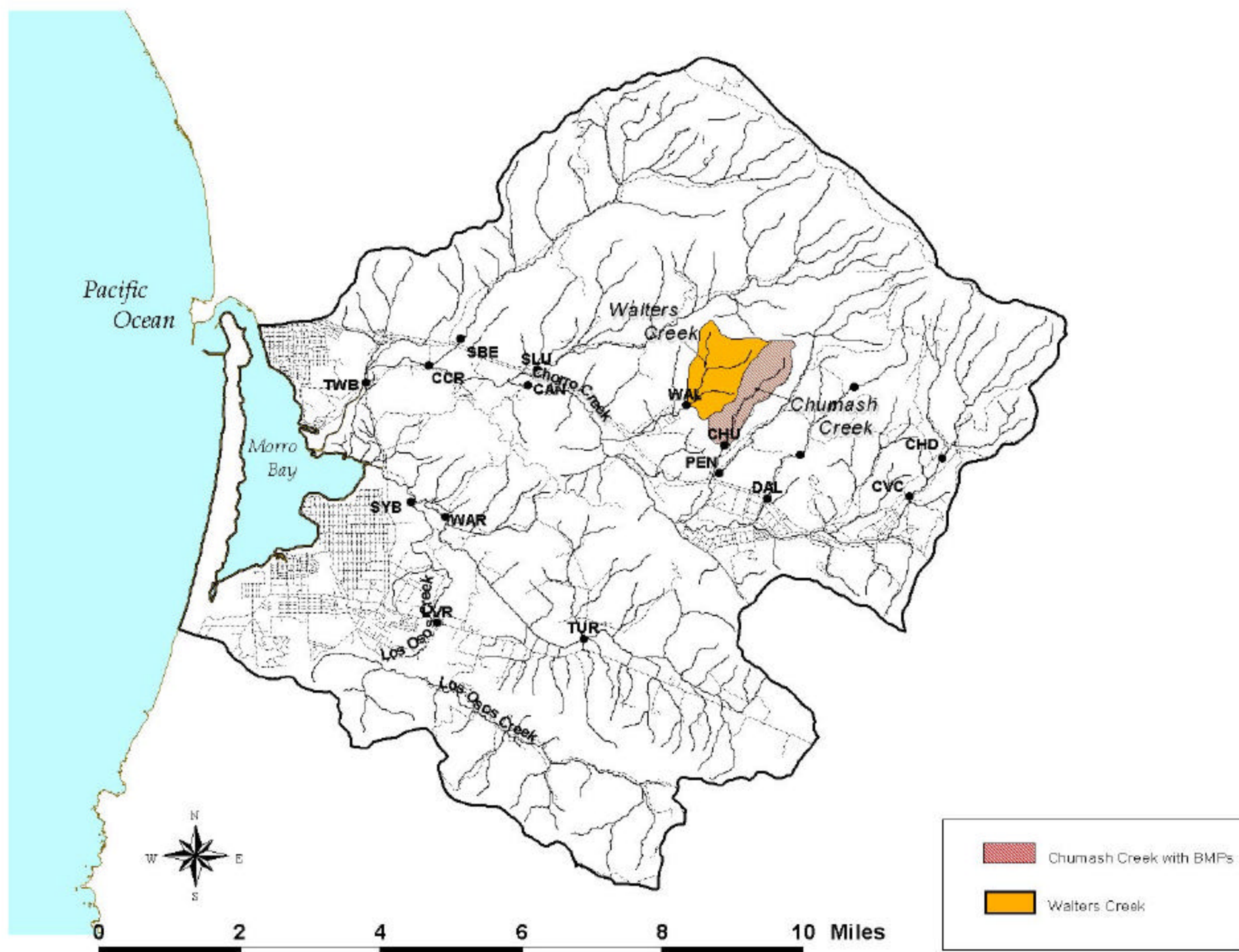


A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of the Morro Bay coastline. It features contour lines, a yellow line indicating a path or boundary, and various shaded areas representing different land uses or elevations.

Morro Bay BMP Evaluation Projects

- Chumash and Walters Creeks
- Dairy and Pennington Creeks
- Upper Chorro Creek





Chumash and Walters Creeks

Paired Watersheds



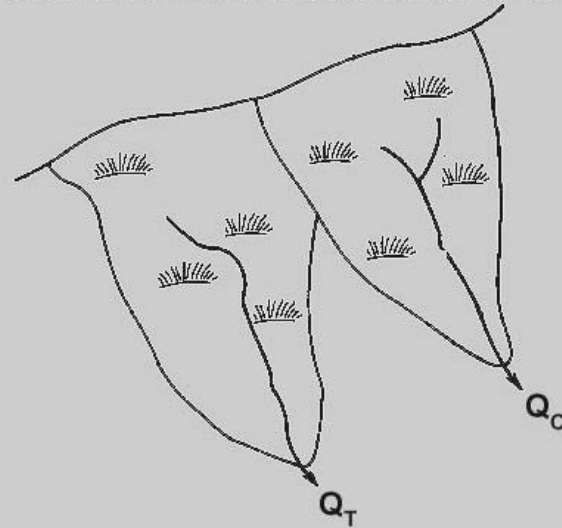
Paired Watershed Study Design

Walters (control)

Chumash (treatment)

CALIBRATION PERIOD

SIMILAR LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

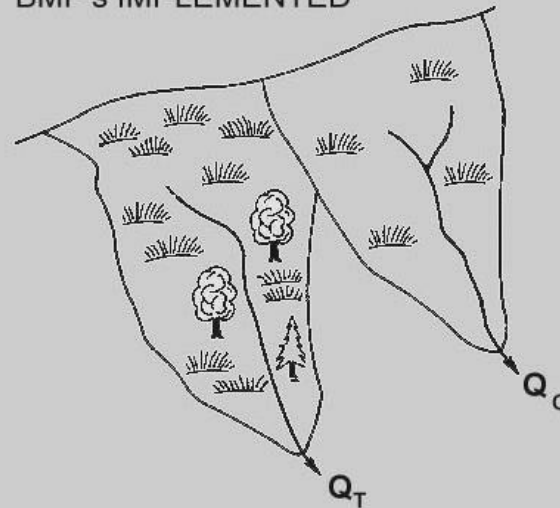


1993-1995



TREATMENT PERIOD

BMP's IMPLEMENTED



1997-2001



Chumash Creek BMPs

Riparian pastures

Rest-rotation grazing

Alternative water supplies



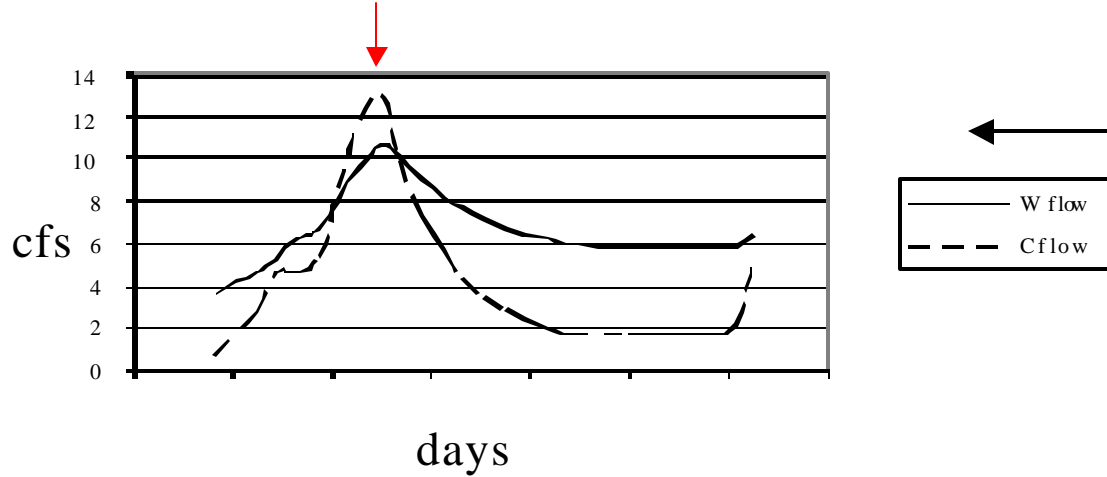
Road improvements

Revegetation

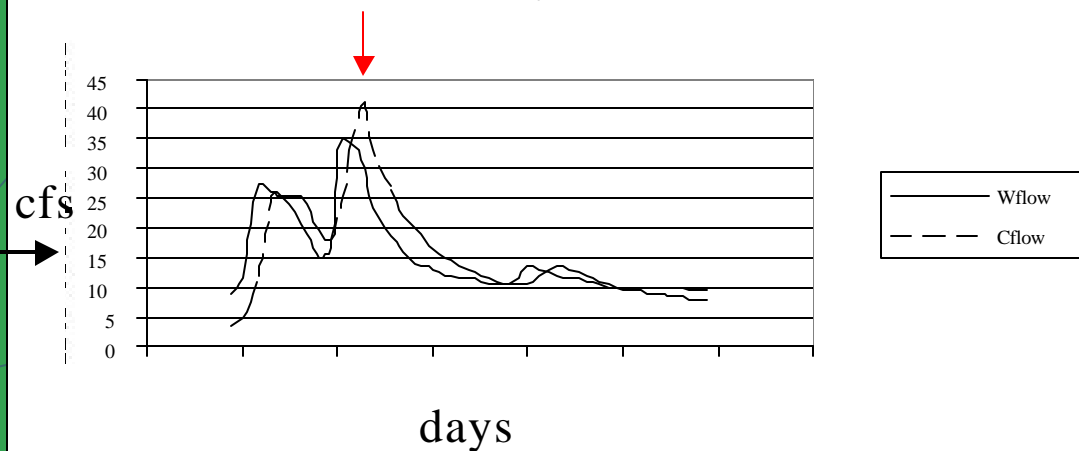
1995-1997

Peak Flow Delayed

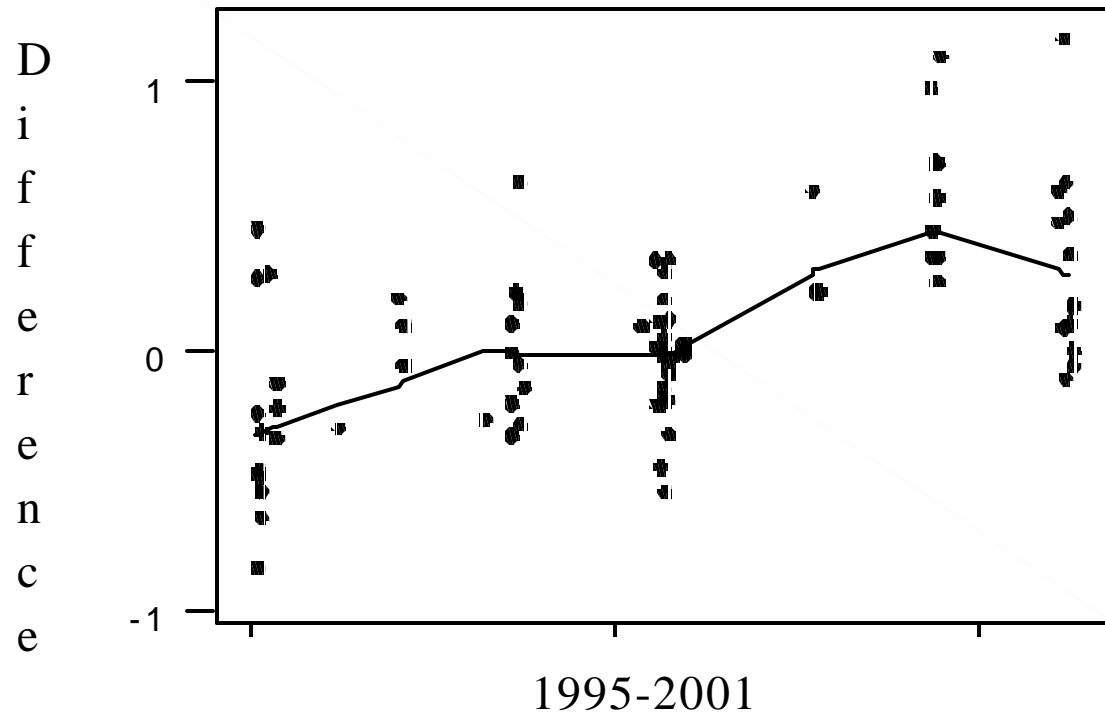
Streamflow, Walters and Chumash
Creeks, January 1995



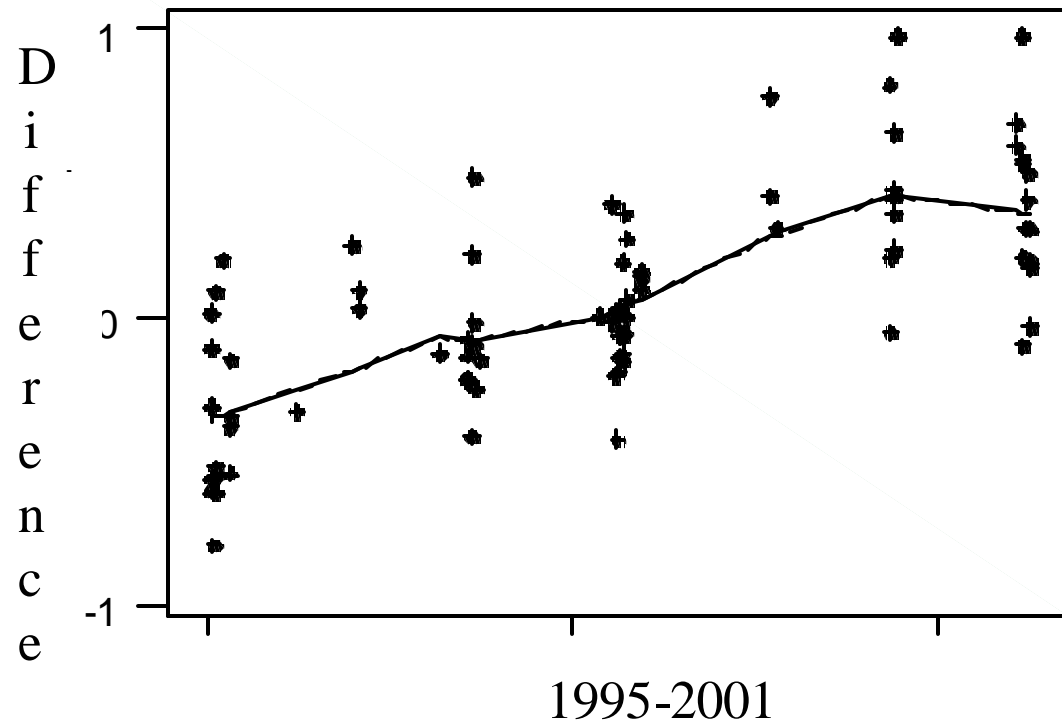
Streamflow, Walters and Chumash
Creeks, February 2000



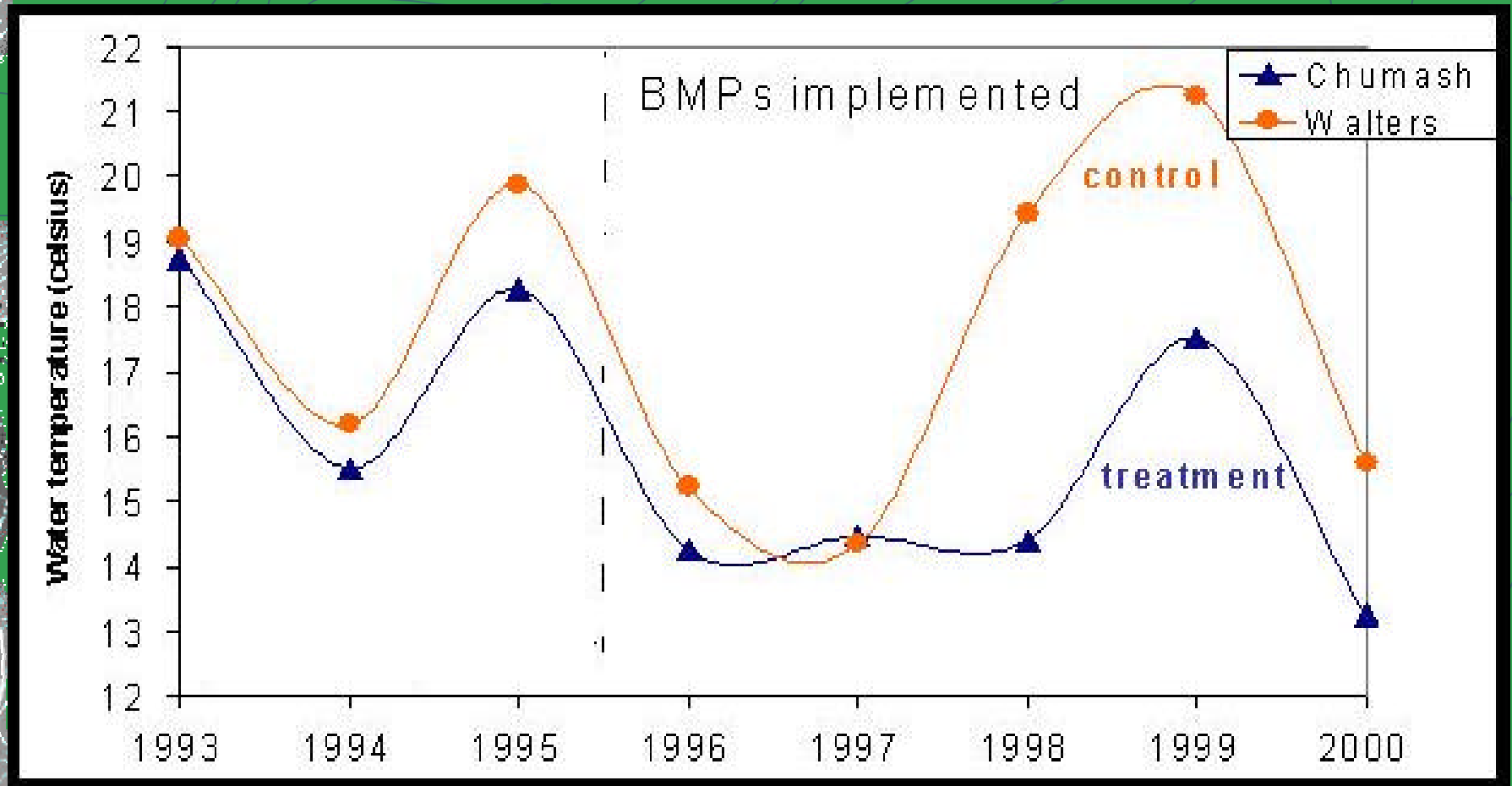
Improved Suspended Sediment



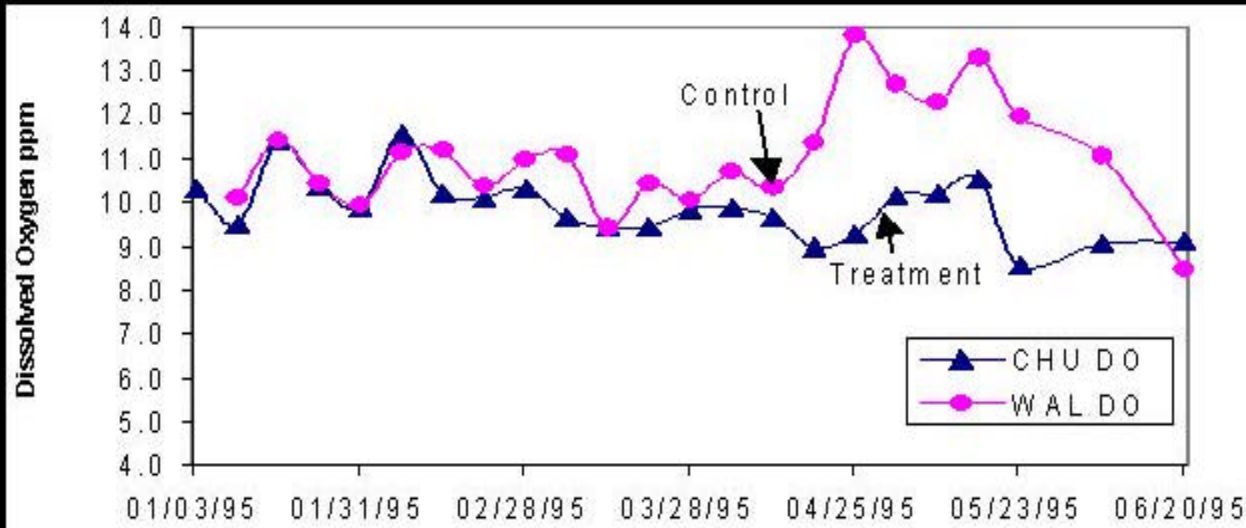
Improved Turbidity



Improved Water Temperature

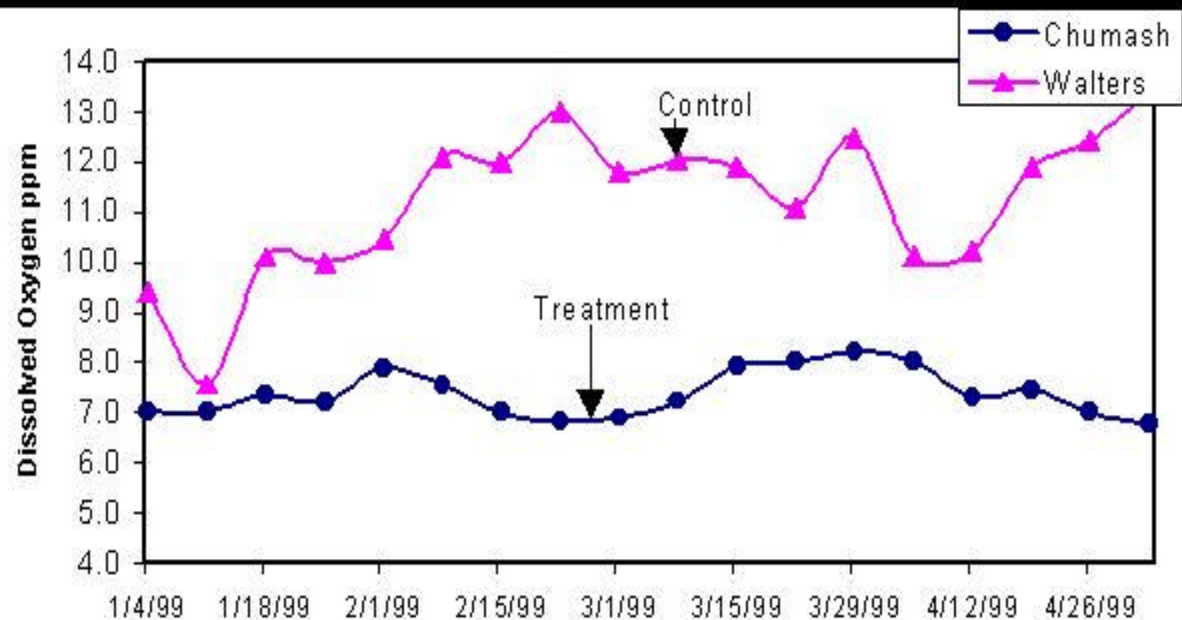


Improved Dissolved Oxygen



Pre-BMP period

Post-BMP period



Summary of Significant Findings

● Storm-event changes:

- Suspended sediment
- Turbidity
- Peak flow

● No changes:

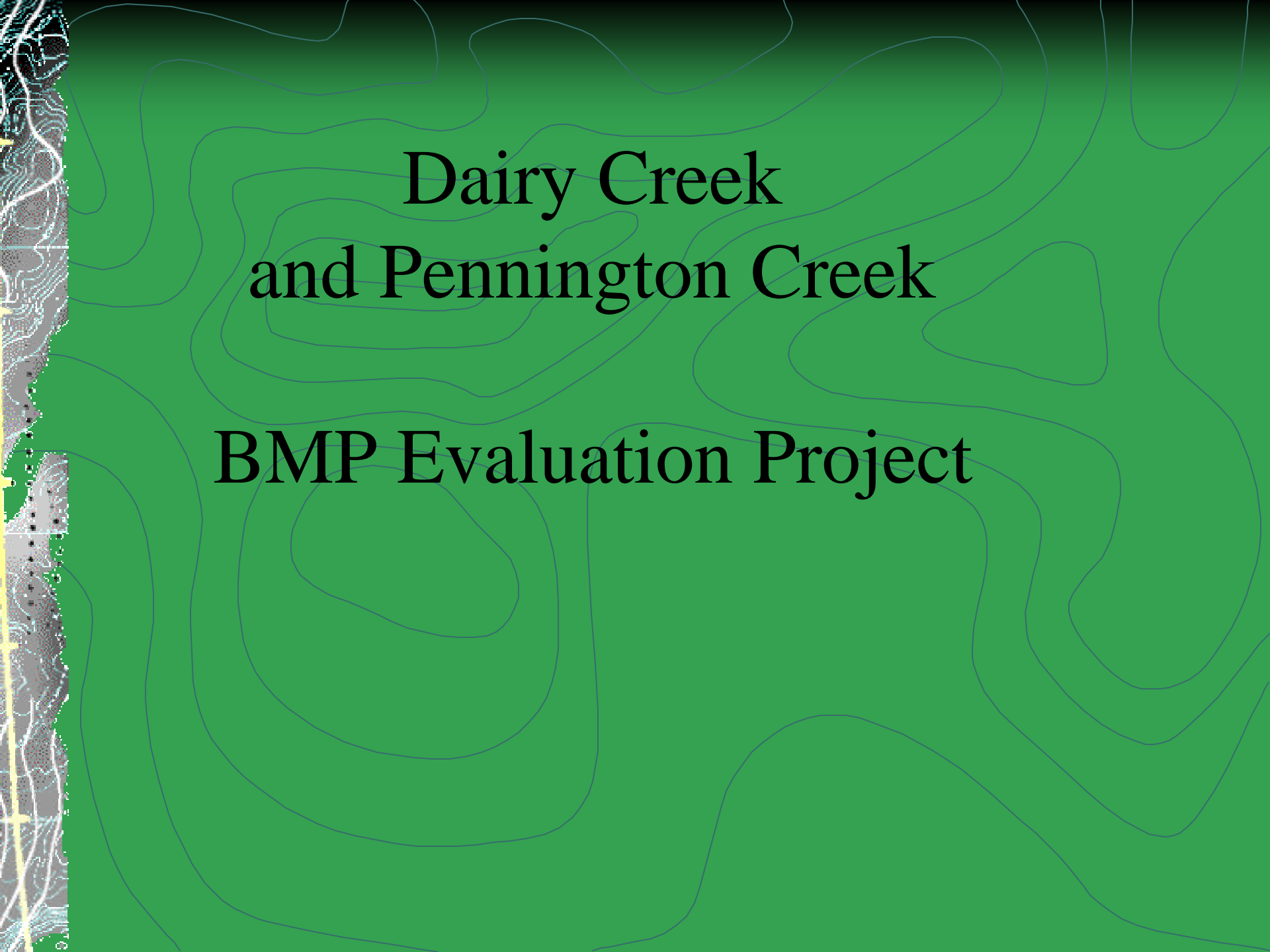
- Ortho-phosphate
- Fecal coliform
- Higher threshold turbidity

● Year-round changes:

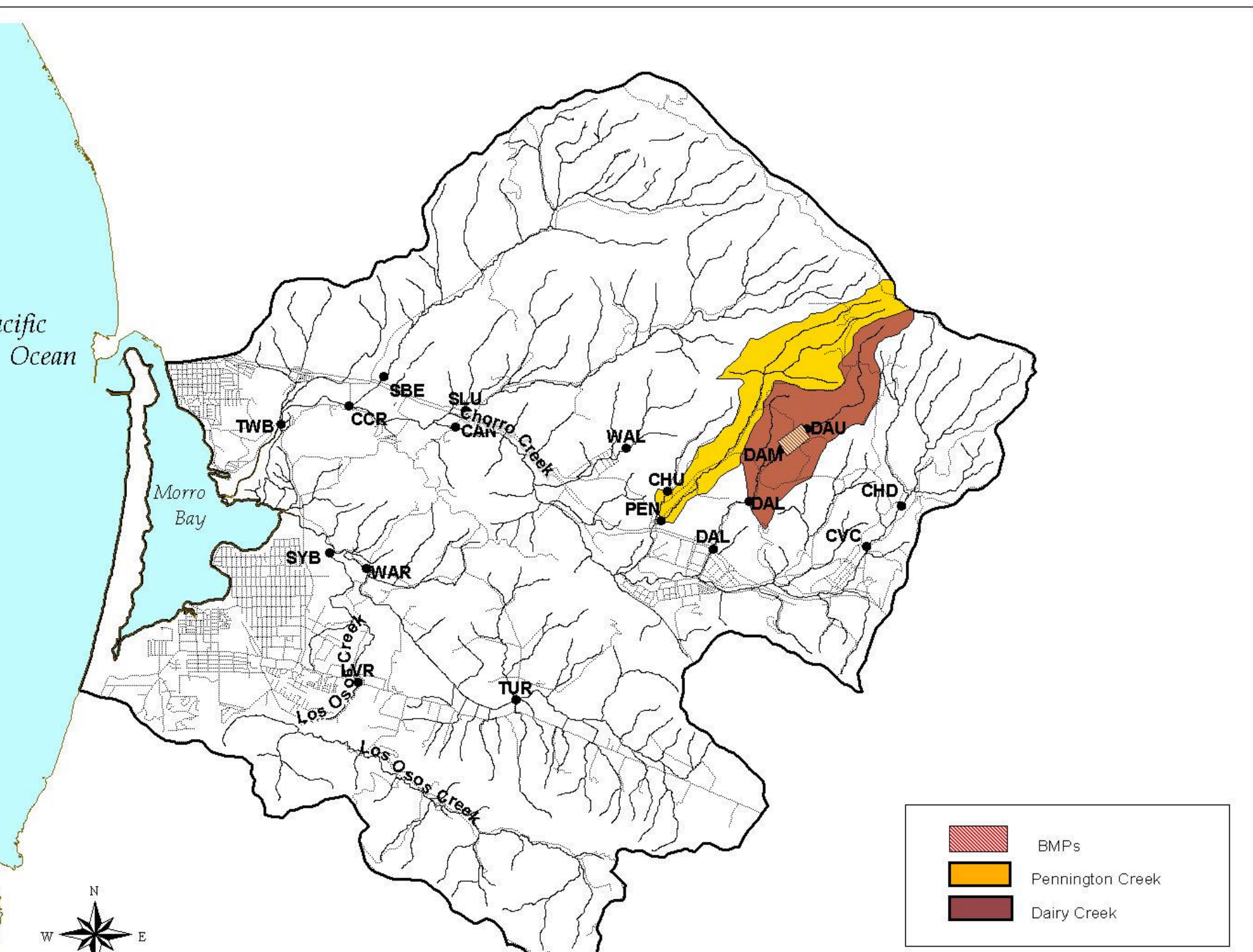
- Water temperature
- Dissolved oxygen
- Lower threshold turbidity
- Nitrate

Trend Observations

- In-stream vegetation increased
- Rangeland vegetative cover increased
- Bare-ground decreased
- Supplemental feeding costs decreased
- Improved cattle behavior and health

The background of the slide is a topographic map. It features a green gradient background with white contour lines. On the left side, there is a vertical strip showing a more detailed topographic map with brown contour lines and a yellow line, possibly representing a road or a specific path. The text is centered on the slide.

Dairy Creek and Pennington Creek BMP Evaluation Project

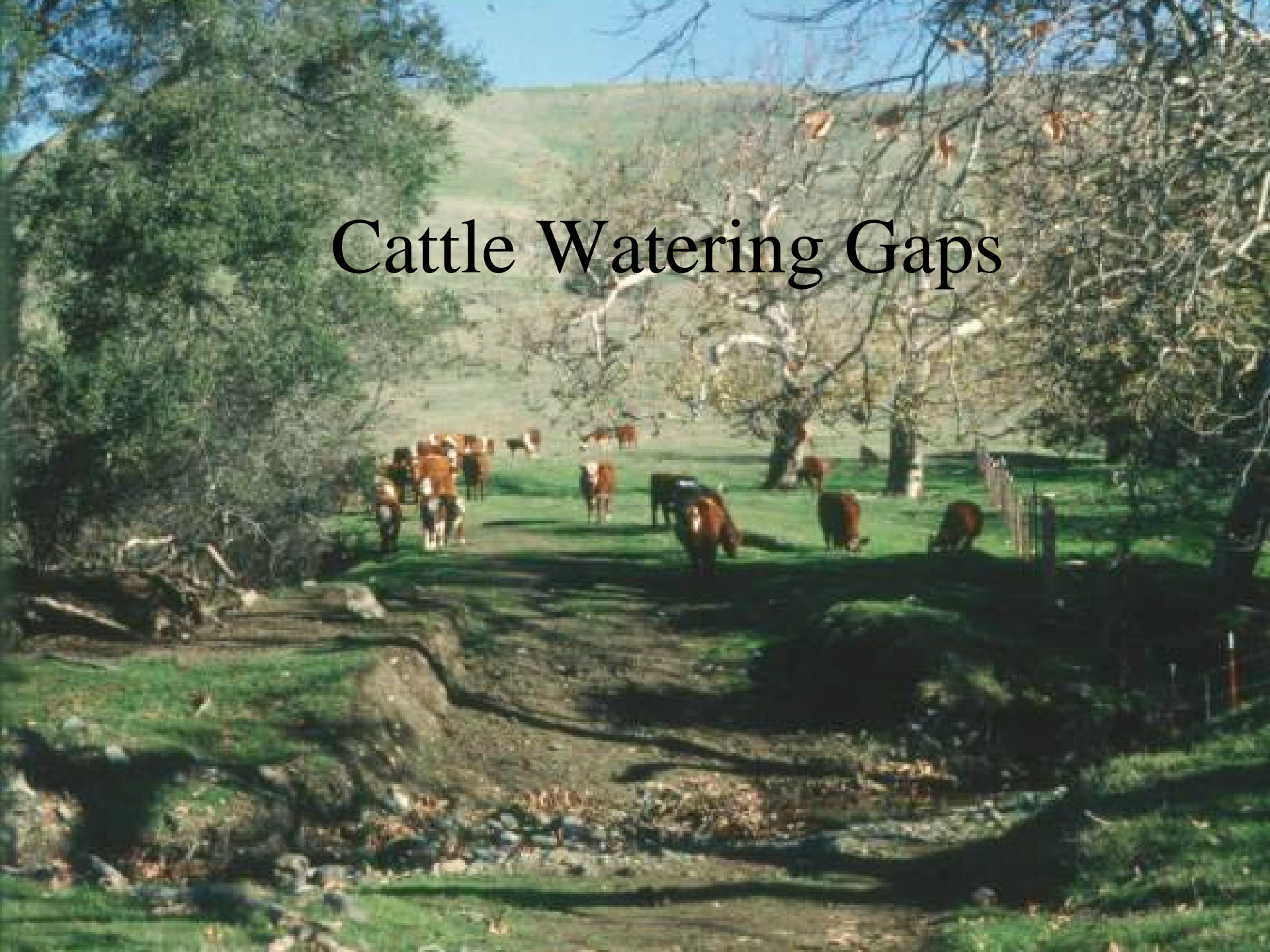


Dairy and Pennington Creeks

- Revegetation
- Reduced cattle and rangeland area
- Cattle exclusionary fencing



Cattle Watering Gaps



Summary of Significant Findings

- Year-round changes:

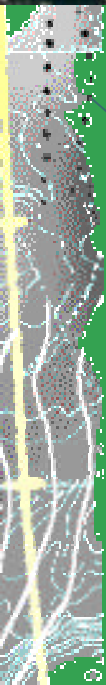
- Water temperature
- Dissolved oxygen

- No changes:

- Fecal coliform bacteria
- Nutrients
- Turbidity



Pre-BMP period



Post-BMP period



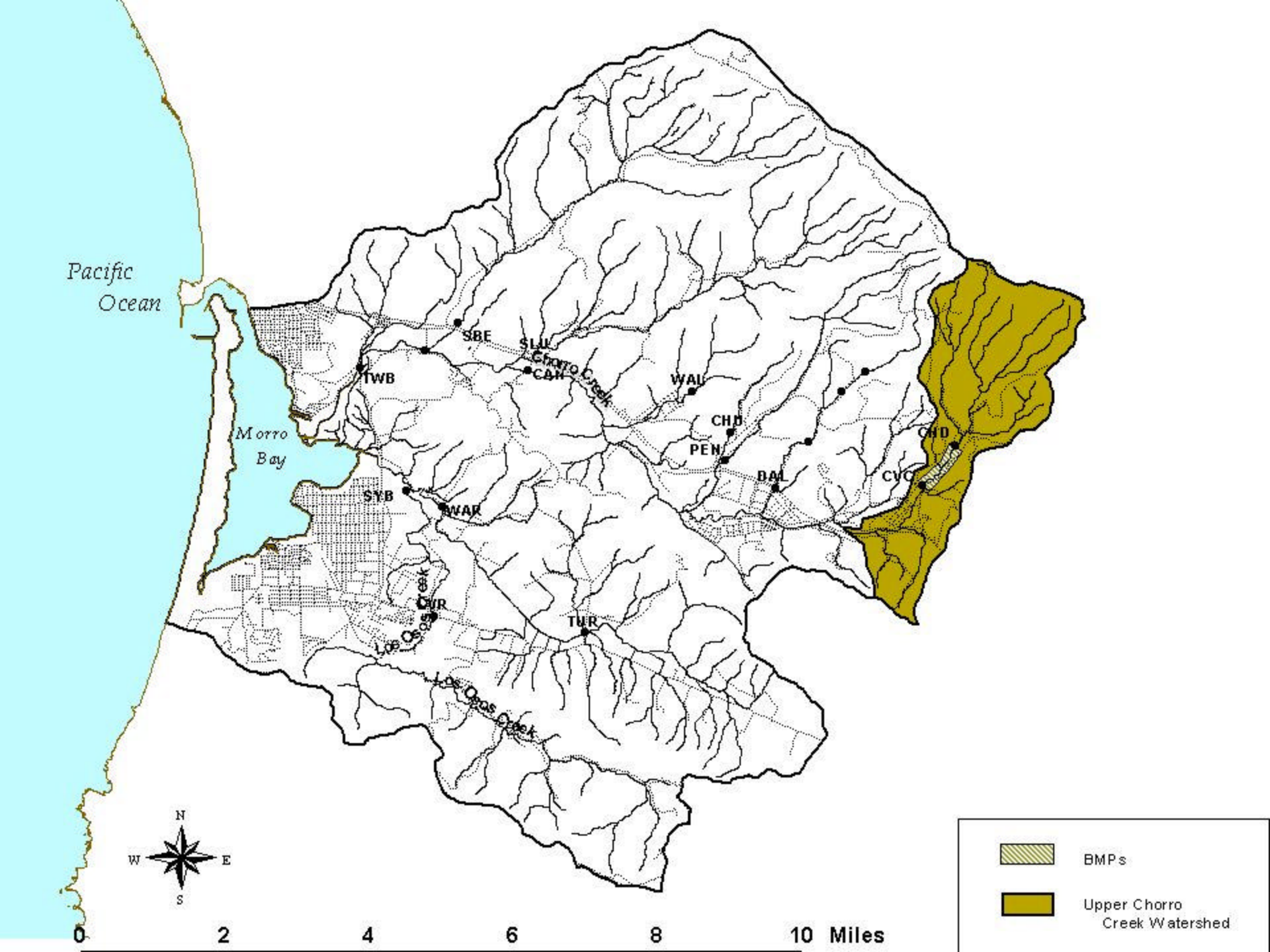
Trend Observations

- Riparian corridor health
- Index of Biological Integrity
- Stream morphology

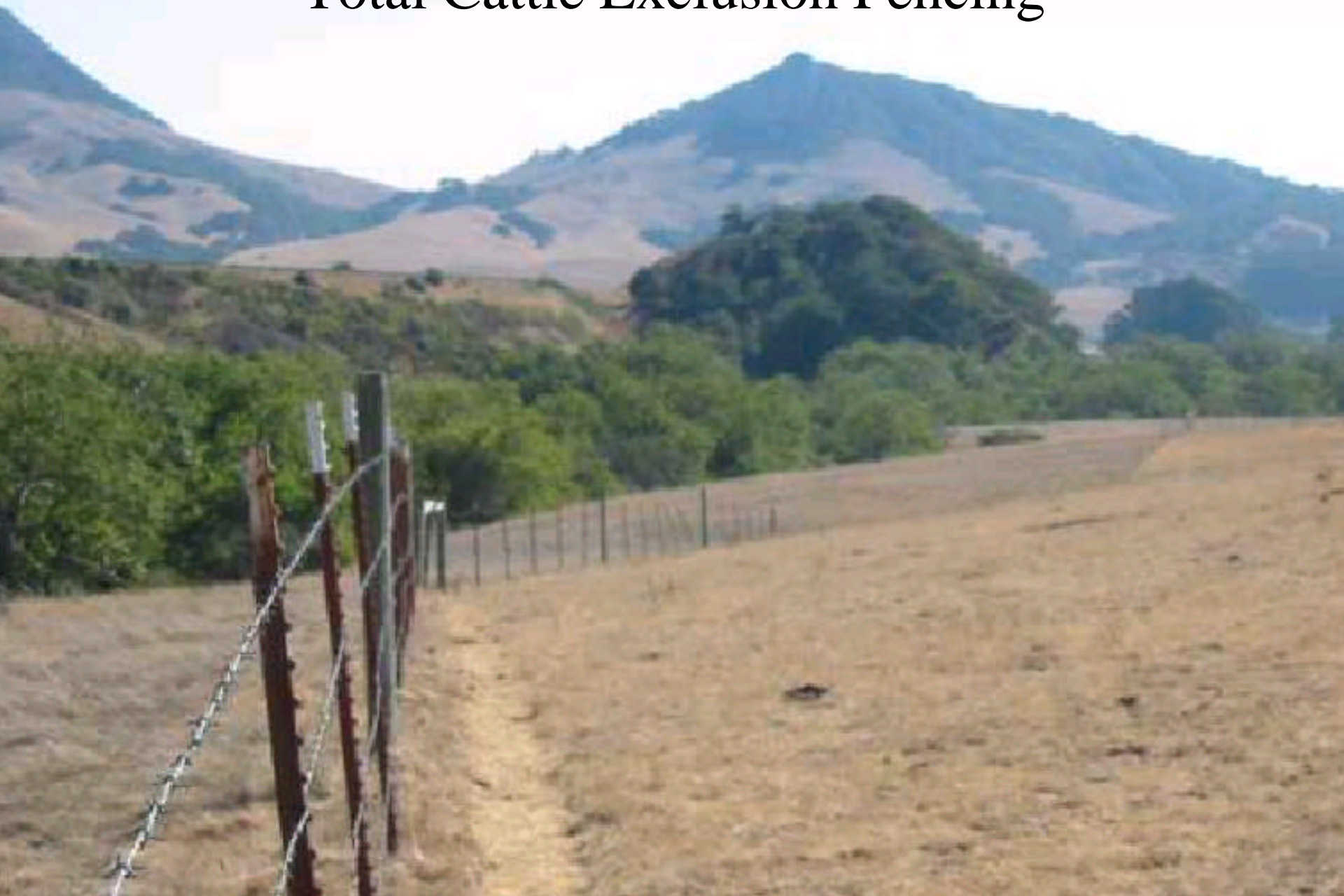
The background of the slide is a topographic map of the Upper Chorro Creek area. It features a green background with white contour lines indicating elevation. A yellow line, likely representing a creek or road, runs vertically along the left edge of the map. The text is centered on the map.

Upper Chorro Creek

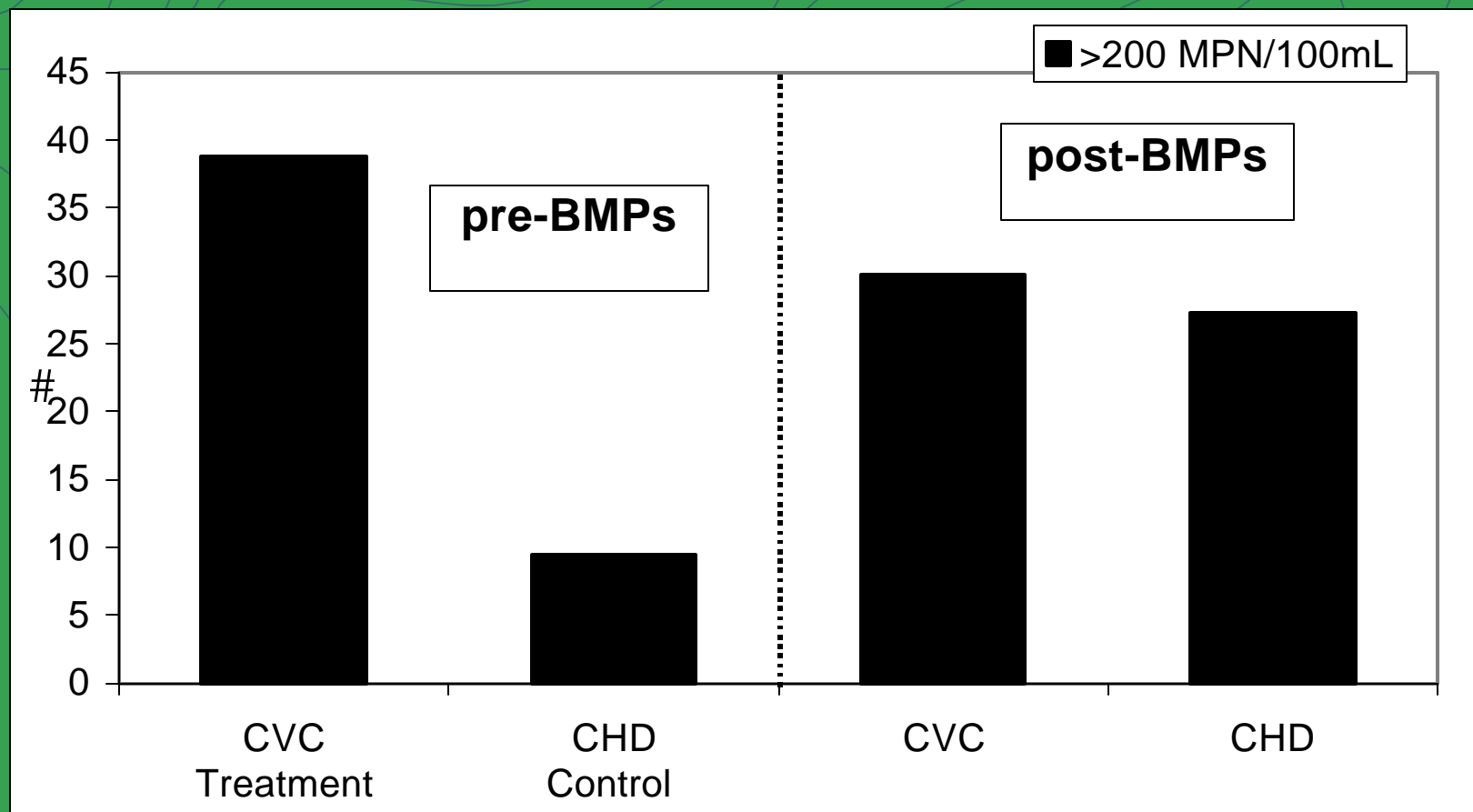
BMP Evaluation Project



Total Cattle Exclusion Fencing



Fecal Coliform Bacteria

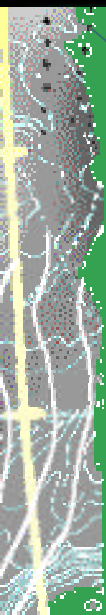


Summary of Significant Findings

- Year-round changes:
 - Water temperature
 - Dissolved oxygen
 - Fecal coliform bacteria
- No changes:
 - Nutrients
 - Turbidity



Pre-BMP period



Post-BMP period





Trend Observations

- Index of Biological Integrity
- Stream Morphology
- Riparian Corridor Health

Morro Bay NMP Conclusions

- Rangeland BMPs improve
 - Flow
 - Suspended sediment and turbidity
 - Water temperature and dissolved oxygen
- Total cattle exclusion reduces fecal coliform
- BMPs improve riparian habitat and rangeland vegetation



Other NMP Project Highlights:

- Lake Champlain, Vermont
- Long Creek, North Carolina
- Lake Pittsfield, Illinois
- Jordan Cove, Connecticut

Lake Champlain, Vermont



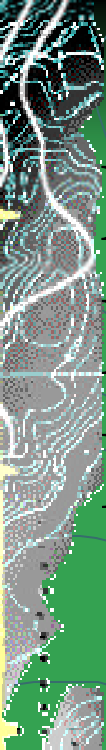
Improved
Total Phosphorous
and
Bacteria



Long Creek, North Carolina



Improved Turbidity,
Sediment,
Fecal Coliform, and
Total Phosphorous

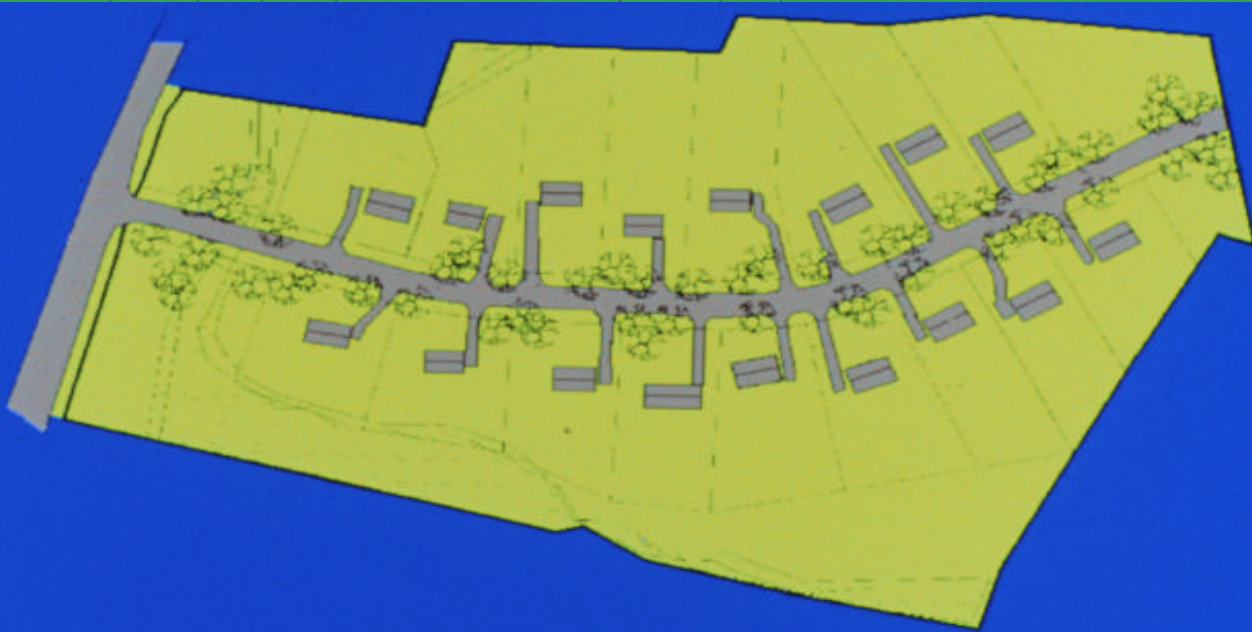


Lake Pittsfield, Illinois

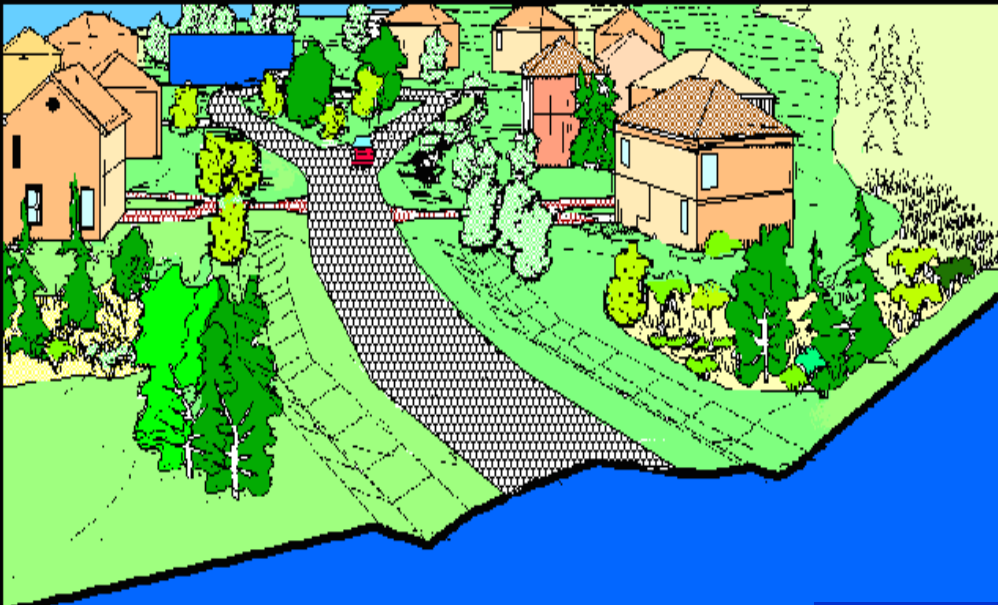


Improved
Sediment loading

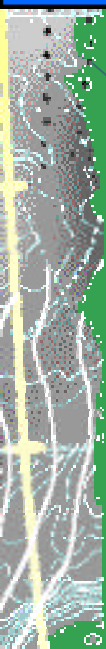
Jordan Cove, Connecticut



Control
Neighborhood



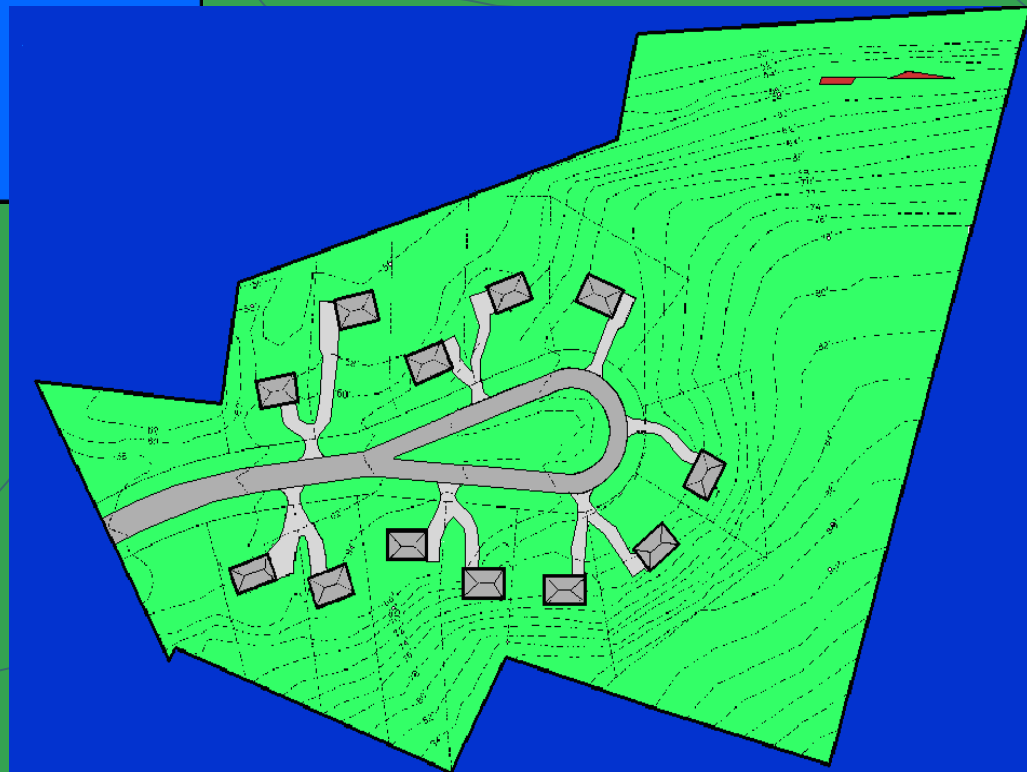
BMP
Neighborhood



Improved Flow

Sediment and

Nutrients



Section 319 National Monitoring Program Projects

Do BMPs Really Work?



YES!

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of Morro Bay, California. It features contour lines, a coastline, and a yellow line indicating a path or boundary.

Additional Information

www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/WMI/MorroBay/index.htm

The background of the slide is a topographic map of the Morro Bay area, showing contour lines and geographical features. The title is centered at the top in a large, black, serif font.

Other Morro Bay NMP Data Usages

- Watershed Characterization
- Numerical Models
- Total Maximum Daily Loads
- Regional Monitoring Program
- Student Projects
- Prioritizing BMP implementation
- Characterize rangeland productivity
- Volunteer Monitoring Program

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of Morro Bay, with contour lines and a yellow line indicating a path or boundary.

Morro Bay NMP Lessons Learned

- Scope
- Flow Data
- Statistics
- Consistency
- Coordination



Storm-event Water Quality Parameters

- Flow

- Turbidity

- Suspended sediment

- Rainfall

Year-Round Water Quality Parameters

- Water temperature
- Dissolved oxygen
- Turbidity
- Total and fecal coliform
- Nitrate
- Ortho-phosphate
- Conductivity
- pH

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of a stream network. The map features contour lines and a network of stream channels, with a yellow line indicating a specific path or boundary.

Habitat Quality Parameters

- Rapid bioassessment
- Stream morphology
- Photo documentation
- Vegetative diversity
- Vegetative cover
- Forage Quality